

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MONTPENSIER.
MADRID, Thursday, July 17, 1869.

Great public meetings have been held by the Republicans in Valladolid and Seville, to protest against the presence in Spain of the Duke of Montpensier.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY GEN. PRIM.
In the Cortes, to-day, Gen. Prim declared that all military officers who refused to take the oath to respect and obey the new Constitution would have their names struck from the rolls of the army.

PROHIBITION OF REPUBLICAN CRIES.

Señor Sogasta, Minister of the Interior, said now that the Constitution and the Regency have been adopted, the shouting of republican cries in the streets would be considered a legal offense, and would be prohibited. This declaration produced a great sensation in the Chamber.

THE REGENCY.
Marshal Serrano will take the oaths of office as Regent of Spain on Friday. Troubles are apprehended on the occasion.

FRANCE.
A RADICAL EDITOR IMPRISONED.

PARIS, Thursday, June 17, 1969.

The city is entirely tranquil, and no fears are now apprehended of further disorder.

The manager of *Le Rappel*, a newspaper recently started in the interest of the anti-dynasty party, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting contempt of the Government. The editor of the paper was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of three thousand francs, and each printer in the establishment was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one thousand francs.

COLLISION BETWEEN LABORERS AND SOLDIERS.
A very formidable collision occurred yesterday at St. Etienne among the coal miners on the one hand and the national troops on the other, whereby several lives were lost. The miners made an attempt to rescue some prisoners held by the military. Firearms were used on both sides, but the rioters were at length dispersed, after seven of their number had been killed and many injured. Five of the soldiers were badly wounded. At the last accounts order

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 had been restored.

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GREAT BRITAIN.
MEXICAN RELATIONS.
 LONDON, Thursday, June 17.—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Beaumont, said when the Republic of Mexico was re-established, it declined intercourse with the Powers which recognized the Empire. The British Minister at the City of Mexico consequently withdrew. Her Majesty's Government had no objection to reopen relations, but overtures must come from Mexico.

MR. GLADSTONE ON MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER.

MR. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Dr. North, explained that Mr. Bright wrote his recent letter to the Birmingham meeting without consulting his colleagues, and on his own responsibility. The Government had no intention of threatening the House of Lords. Each estate of the Kingdom was entitled to the fullest freedom of speech, and he would regard with great jealousy any attempt to interfere with it, especially if made by a Minister of the Crown. He himself and his colleague, Mr. Bright, both discouraged any popular action tending

to interfere with the independence of the House of Lords. Whenever overtures had been made to them to attend public meetings they had both steadily declined.

MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords to-night there was a crowded attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Lord Cairns, amid cheers from the Opposition, put the question whether Mr. Bright's letter had been expected by the other members of the Government, and whether in the present crisis it was a proper

support and assistance to the Government. He said the Government must either indorse or repudiate the letter.

Earl Granville, in reply, admitted the authenticity of the letter, and said the Cabinet had declined to discuss the policy to be pursued if the bill should be rejected. He knew that neither of his colleagues, except Mr. Bright, had any knowledge of the contents of the letter until it was published. He thought the Cabinet was not responsible for the individual opinions of its members, and for himself regretted Mr

Bright's language; but he had Mr. Bright's authority for stating that he had no intention to express disrespect to their lordships; and that if any pain had been caused to them by his words he expressed unfeigned regret.

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GERMANY.

SPEECH BY KING WILLIAM.

BREMEN, Thursday, June 17, 1869.

King William to-day opened the new naval port of Hoppens, at the mouth of the Jahde River. He made a speech, in which he returned thanks to the people of the country, and expressed his

to the promoters of the enterprise. He said, although the late king commenced this work, political circumstances subsequently interfered with the establishment of a German port here. But Providence had now permitted him to accomplish what his brother began. He would look with cheerful confidence for the development in the future of the young German navy.

TURKEY.

THE SUEZ CANAL.
LONDON, Thursday, June 17, 1869.
Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Porte protests against the power assumed by the Pasha of Egypt to issue invitations to crowned heads for the opening of the Suez Canal. Such invitations, it is maintained, should only emanate from the Sul-

tan as the *Suzrain* of the Pasha.

ITALY.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

FLORENCE, Thursday, June 17, 1869.

Parliament was prorogued to-day by the King.

MEXICO.

DINNER TO GEN. ROSECRANS—TROUBLE IN SONORA—THE REVOLT IN QUERETARO—NEGRET'S MOVEMENTS.

HAVANA, June 17.—The steamer *France*, from

Yora Cruz, has arrived, and brings dates of the 12th inst. from the city of Mexico. The citizens of the United States in the capital gave a dinner on the 15th to Minister Moscosera. A Mexican journal calls Mr. Nelson, the new American Minister, a ferocious man, sent by President Grant to create trouble in the country. The revolution in Queretaro continued, and appeared to gain strength. The Government had dispatched 1,500 additional troops to that State for the defense of the legally constituted Governor. The people and State troops support the latter Government.

Another revolution was reported in Zacatecas. Gen. Negrete was organizing a movement at Toluca. The State authorities at Sonora had expected Gen. Rodriguez to arrive, and he had been delayed. Gen. Arango officials and shipped them to the National Government at San

has proclaimed as his ally, General Fernandez Ortega, the candidate of the party in opposition to the Juarez Administration, was elected Governor of La Puebla.

MINISTER MARISCAL—VEGA'S REVOLUTION IN SINALOA.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 10, via HAVANA, June 17.—Minister Mariscal and Commissioner Gomez Palacios leave next month for Washington. Gen. Vega, who sailed from California, has landed at Santiago, Blas with munitions of war. He has about 3,000 men at Santiago. He was welcomed by the people. It is expected that the expedition will attack Sinaloa. The rebel Chieftains Betanosa has been captured. Lincunote has been released from

DISASTER AT SEA.

Bark Mary A. Troop (Br.), Capt. Cain, from Adrossen for this port, was run down and sunk by the steamship Pennsylvania 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, on the morning of the 15th inst. The mate and three of the crew were saved. The captain and remainder of the crew are reported lost.